

PROBE INCREASED COST OF LIVING FRANK SCUDDER BLAMES SCHOOLS

**Wages Have Grown
Say Many at Mission
Conference**

**Teachers and Business
Leaders Discuss
Reasons**

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

"Our educational system is in part responsible for the increased cost of living, for I believe it has produced a feeling among the poorer classes that it is no longer proper to work upon the soil, and that a more refined method of obtaining a living is desirable. The educational system serves to draw the laboring class from the fields to the charms of city life with its opportunities to drive a hack or open a small corner store."

— Frank Scudder.

Although the cost of living in Hawaii is higher in a relative degree than ten years ago, the scale of wages has materially advanced during the same time, and in fact, has outstripped the increase in the cost of necessities of living. These were among the many statements made during a discussion of the cost of living held yesterday afternoon at the Hawaiian Board of Missions.

The meeting was called as a result of a request from Secretary Hills of the peace movement, in Washington. Hawaii's contribution to the symposium, while sustaining the prevailing opinion that the cost of living has increased, will declare that wages for the poorer classes have also increased in excess of the increased cost of living, the plantation laborers being pointed to as an example, their pay having been doubled during the past ten years.

Dr. Doremus Scudder, pastor of the Central Union Church, presided at the meeting, which was attended by Prof. M. M. Scott of the McKinley High School, Prof. Edgar Wood of the Kamehameha School, President Horne of the Kamehameha Schools, President Gilmore of the College of Hawaii, Rev. W. B. Oleson of the Hawaiian Board, D. L. Withington, Theodore Richards, Alexander Hume Ford, Rev. J. P. Erdman, James A. Rath, Professor Hitchcock, Editor Sheba, F. C. Atherton, P. M. Pond, Rev. A. A. Ebersole, Dr. John Gulick and Frank Scudder.

Relative Increase.

Doctor Scudder said that the subject was an interesting one and that it would be valuable if definite statistics were offered to prove that the cost of living had or had not increased. He stated that from his own investigations the cost had only relatively increased as many local products did not cost much more than they did a decade ago.

Professor Scott spoke of prices prevailing here twenty to thirty years ago, and remarked that as cantaloupes were then sold at five cents apiece, the price had advanced, and vegetables, in general had increased a third over former prices. Washing was much cheaper in the old days. For fifteen years after he came here he used to go to May's for bacon and the best sold for from 15 to 18 cents per pound. Now he pays 35 cents for the same or an inferior brand. Outmeal costs more today, and flour had advanced fifty to seventy-five per cent. He was able in the old days to get a serge suit for \$25, the same today costs about \$35.

The professor had asked many local dealers the cause for the increase. None knew. If it is in dry goods, some dealers say it is the tariff. Why should ham cost more, he asked. They do not know. They just know they pay 30 cents and sell for 35. He spoke of the packers of the mainland and said, that whenever the great packers combined and monopolized the trade and spread their packing establishments over the land, the cost went up. Where there was competition the prices for ham and bacon were lower.

Proceeding, Prof. Scott said, school desks cost more today than fifteen years ago. He did not know why, except that one factory turned out metal parts, another the wood parts, and so on, and another concern assembled the parts. Each producer controlled the market for the portions turned out, and this probably accounted for the increased cost. Professor Scott did not believe the output of gold had any effect upon the increased cost of living.

Weight of Luxuries.

Luxuries, he went on, might be responsible for a part of the increased cost of living. Seventy-five per cent of the people of the United States are wage earners, said he, and some of the people have to live like swine, and in his opinion high tariff does not protect the working man.

"The increased cost of living in Hawaii," said Professor Scott, "is due to the increased cost on the mainland. I know that everything consumed at the table has increased enormously."

Alex. Hume Ford who has lived here six years, has taken notice of what he claims to be a greater cost of living, grapes, grown by the Portuguese, formerly cheap, are now sold through a Chinese middleman, and the price has gone up. Albigator pears, likewise. The Japanese fishing boats, controlling the fish business, and dealing through middlemen, have caused an advance in the price of fish. The United States government here, dealing direct with the producer, gets lower prices. The solution of the problem lies in bringing

ing the consumer and producer more closely together, thought Mr. Ford.

Dr. Gulick's Ideas.

Doctor Gulick believes that the advance here was due to the same causes existing on the mainland. The pressure on the day laborers was greatest. What are the causes? he asked, and answered himself that advance in use of machinery, giving machine owners more opportunities over the competitor without it. Taxes are another cause, he believes. They are, he said, a heavy drain because of the policy for heavy armaments, increasing in power every year. Under the protection of high tariff combinations and monopolies grow up. Land rents have considerably increased. The Doctor's solution lay in securing international arbitration treaties for the reduction of armaments, lessening taxes and reducing tariffs; removing monopolies, adopting the single tax and encouraging cooperative systems of purchasing supplies.

President Horne of the Kamehameha Schools has observed the movement of prices for eight years as during this time he has had to supervise the feeding of 400 boys at the schools. He prefaced his remarks by stating that he bought at contract prices. There had been a steady increase in the cost of some commodities, but the increase was small. Flour by the sack had increased in cost but he was able to buy a loaf of bread at the same cost, and received the same weight of loaf. Meats were the one class of table necessities which had materially increased, and the increase had been most marked in the last three years. Meats had gone up from 2 to 8 cents a pound for the usual cuts.

Poi Cheaper Now.

By a strange coincidence poi was procurable for less money today than eight years ago, he said. This was pure poi, made by machinery. Poi offered by Chinese makers had been refused as in some instances it was found to contain more water than necessary. The school's poi account in 1905 was \$450 a month. Now it is \$300 to \$350. The school does not use quite as much as formerly but the price is lower.

In the opinion of Mr. Horne the upper classes of people are living better today than yesterday. They are eating more of the higher priced foods. One cause for the advance he laid to the presence of large bodies of military and naval organizations, which dug deep into the local productions. Eggs have not materially increased in price. Butter costs today what it did eight years ago. He also pays the same prices today as he did eight years ago for vegetables and for rice.

"The supply here has not kept pace with the demand and the common people are eating better food than before," said Mr. Horne.

Pay of Laborers.

Professor Scott added an interesting bit of information relative to the pay of laborers. During the contract labor days in Hawaii laborers received \$12.50 per month. The laborers today average \$20 to \$23 per month. Their wages have practically doubled. The wages of the average, basic laborer have increased faster than the cost of living. James A. Rath and Professor Scott entered into an argument over a published statement of Dr. Victor Clark, the immigration official, relative to the amount per capita of wealth controlled by each person of each race resident in the Islands. Professor Scott said the statement was absurd that each Hawaiian had \$900 a year; a Chinaman \$600, and a Japanese, \$400. He challenged any expert to show that the average Hawaiian could produce so much of the world's goods.

Frank Scudder said that in his investigations of the welfare of Japanese on the plantations, he noticed a tendency among them to purchase better supplies for the table consumption.

Milk Figures.

P. M. Pond, one of the leading scientific dairymen of the city, gave some figures on the milk supply and prices. Milk had been twelve cents a quart. Feed became higher, ground rentals higher, pasture land had been merged into residence lots, and labor hire was more expensive. Equipment, under modern conditions, is more expensive. But the price of milk is about the same, he said, but there is little profit. He believed it to be a primary fact that those businesses which combined got higher prices for their product, than those concerns which did not combine. The milk dealers had not all combined.

James Rath said that the cost of milk was much higher than it had been. He was in a position to know as he purchased supplies of milk for the Palama Settlement work. He stated that Mr. Horne's figures were based on contract and wholesale prices, and not on retail quotations.

Cost of Luxuries.

F. C. Atherton dwelt rather largely on the proneness of the modern man and woman to seek the luxuries of life, and this naturally increased the cost of their living. He spoke of a reason for the increased cost of vegetables. In the old days when the community was small and the city more compact, the vegetable vendor made his rounds with baskets. As the city spread out he had to use a horse and wagon and this increased the cost of production.

"Most of us demand the luxuries of the times," said Mr. Atherton. "In the old days we were satisfied with one phone downstairs in the house. Now we want connecting phones upstairs. In our offices every man at a desk must have a phone at his elbow. We blow in our money recklessly on cables and wireless messages."

"The town has spread out and the cost of delivering commodities has necessarily increased. We used to be satisfied with a horse and buggy to take us around. Now it must be an auto and the quicker we get there the better satisfied we are. We are living on a different scale and have to pay for it. Our women are spending their time on aesthetic things, with musical and literary clubs, and all that means one or two more servants at home. We demand a better quality of things all around us."

Education, in the opinion of Frank

COUNTRY BANKS OPPOSING PROBE

**Object to Having Their Deposits
In New York Institutions
Made Known.**

NEW YORK, May 10.—New York bankers are still disagreed as to the propriety of some of the questions asked by Chairman Pajo of the Money Trust Investigating Committee, and it is not likely that they will act in common when the time comes for submitting the information. Some of the largest banks are proceeding on the theory that they cannot be compelled to supply the detailed information called for, while others are preparing to send the blanks to Mr. Pajo as soon as the voluminous data is collected.

If the bankers could be assured that the digest of their books which they are asked to make would not become more or less public property through the work of the committee, most of the opposition would at once disappear. A great deal of the information desired by Mr. Pajo's committee could be assembled by any one with patience enough to search through reports and directories, and this the banks are willing to supply. Other matters, such as the details of their customers' balances, loans made on bank stocks, participation in syndicate operations, &c., are commonly regarded as private, and there is strong objection in some quarters to making public what the banks' customers expect to be kept confidential.

Some of the New York institutions which carry balances for out-of-town banks heard yesterday from their correspondents who are objecting to having the amount of their deposits made known. This information is accessible to the Controller at all times, and the banks think that no public good would be served by spreading the figures on public records.

The Banking Committee's proposal to get legislation through Congress amending the clause of the Banking act which specifies that the banks shall not be subject to any inquisitorial powers other than those laid upon the examiners or by the courts, was thought to indicate that Mr. Pajo himself entertains serious doubts as to the committee's right to demand information from the banks. It was said yesterday by an officer of one of the largest institutions in the United States that he regarded it as very unlikely that Congress would go to the extent of reopening the National Bank act, which would make possible the enactment of any number of harmful amendments. This man said that his present intention was to ignore the committee's request for any data which the bank thought might embarrass its customers or correspondents.

On the other hand, one of the most influential men in the Clearing House said that his study of the Pajo questions had not convinced him that the committee was asking the banks to divulge anything which might prove damaging to the banks' interests, beyond the names of borrowers and the nature of their collateral. This, he held, was a matter between the customer, the bank and the Controller.

The relations of the principal financial institutions to one another is well known, and a little research would show the committee to what extent the interlocking of directorates has been carried, he said. "If the other information asked for will help to lay this Money Trust ghost, I shall be only too glad to send it to Washington. If the committee is working for the manufacture of campaign material, I regret having to aid it."

A less serious aspect of the bank inquiry is causing more disturbance for the men in the cages. It is said that some of the details asked for by the committee, covering transactions for a period of five years, mean many hours of night work for the accountants if the blanks are to be sent to Washington by the 15th of this month.

A GOOD FRIEND.

No one can have a better friend when troubled with colic or diarrhoea than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Ever since the middle aged man of today was a child it has been going about doing good, until its fame has spread to nearly all parts of the civilized world and stands unrivaled for its prompt cures. It never fails to give relief. For sale at Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

SKIPPER WEDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Captain Greene, the well-known skipper of the T. K. K. liner Chivo Maru, yesterday was married to Miss Ethel May Holcomb, a passenger on the galleon captain's ship during the last trip from the Orient. The ceremony was simple but many of the seaman's friends were present or sent congratulations.

Scudder, is responsible for increased cost of living. He believes that the educational system has produced a feeling among the poor people that it is no longer proper to stay with the soil and work upon the lands. The laborers drift away from the plantations to the cities and towns. There is a large element of the poorer people whose education is drawing away from the fields to the charms of city life with the chance to open a small store, drive a hack, or act as a cook.

ISLAND AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL

**Much of Interest to Hawaii in
Pending Legislation—Kau
Bill Dragging.**

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Several matters of particular importance to Hawaii have been under consideration recently here in congress. There is the Panama Canal Bill, which has passed the house and is now before the senate. As passed it carries a provision for the free use of the canal by coastwise ships but prohibits railroads in interstate commerce from owning steamship lines. There was tremendous contention over the bill. The provision for the free use of the canal by coastwise ships was adopted by 147 to 127 and after one of the hardest fought legislative battles that congress has had for many years. This, of course, is of importance to Hawaii, as many Hawaiian ships will pass through the canal and come within the provisions of coastwise traffic.

This clause has yet to be passed upon by the senate. Just what that body will do with it is thus far a matter of conjecture. It is charged that the provision is in violation of the treaty with Great Britain but on that there is a difference of opinion. Of course, American ships which are engaged in the foreign trade would have to pay tolls he same as ships of other nations. That, it is claimed, meets the requirements of the treaty.

The senate apparently must dispose of the legislation at this session of congress for there is great demand for this measure, which provides for the government of the Canal Zone. There is some likelihood that the senate will approve of this provision but the clause about the ownership of steamship lines by railroads will presumably be modified materially. It may come down to a substitute that will require such steamship lines as are owned by railroads to pay tolls or to bar them from the use of the canal altogether.

The Sugar Tariff.

The interest in the sugar revision continues but no immediate prospect as to what will be done. Senator and Mrs. Fairchild have gone to Europe and Alonzo Gartley has gone to Philadelphia. Both Mr. Gartley and Mr. Fairchild gave a deal of attention to the sugar situation here. The substitute bill that Senator Lodge reported from the finance committee has some chance to pass the senate and, if so, there is quite a prospect of the house being able to reach a compromise with the senate and being able to get a bill to the President. It will be some days yet before the situation can clear up. The Steel Revision Bill is now on the ways but great efforts are being made to agree to a vote upon most of the pending tariff bills and to adjourn congress by the middle or the last of June.

Conness Hopeful.

L. S. Conness has succeeded with his South Hilo Street Railroad Bill in the house. It was passed there in the face of some opposition in a fashion satisfactory to Mr. Conness. He is now carrying it before the senate. He has been promised a hearing before the senate committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico next Tuesday and is hopeful of getting the bill through the senate before long.

Col. Sam Parker and National Committeeman H. L. Holstein have been in town but will go to Chicago before long. The sessions of the national committee there begin on June 6 and will be prolonged according to present appearances.

Kau Bill Dragging.

John T. McCrosson is anxious to return to Hawaii but is held here by the delay in acting upon his Kau Bill. The absence of so many senators out in the primary campaign makes it all the more difficult to obtain consideration of matters of legislation. In Mr. McCrosson's case it is the absence of Senator Poinsett, of Washington State. He is out diphtherizing around the country with his big sounding voice for Roosevelt and is not paying any attention to the business of the senate. But Mr. McCrosson can not press the bill till Poinsett returns.

McClellan to Practise.

The resignation of George McK. McClellan, as secretary to Delegate Kalamano, has been tendered to take effect October 1 next, as already cabled to The Advertiser. Mr. McClellan plans to enter upon the practise of law, but is not certain yet whether he will return to Honolulu or hang out his shingle in some other city. The friends of Hawaii here regret his decision. Mr. McClellan has been exceptionally influential with congress and before the departments in obtaining action for Hawaii. Probably no other man sent here from the Islands has been so successful in that regard as he has been. He has a very large circle of friends in the senate and the house.

KONA CLUB FILES HEATED PROTEST

The Kona Improvement Club, of Kona District, Hawaii, has protested to the board of harbor commissioners as to the location of the derelick on the new Napoona wharf. The board received the communication yesterday but withheld action until the board hears from Consulting Engineer Shredy of the Inter-Island company who will visit the wharf this week to a certain what effect a change from the present position will mean to the Inter-Island service.

INTERVENTION THOUGHT CERTAIN GOMEZ ADMITS HIS HELPLESSNESS

**TAX APPEAL COURT
APPOINTMENTS MADE**

Acting Governor Mott-Smith yesterday approved the names of the tax appeal courts of the various judicial circuits throughout the Territory, as submitted to him by Treasurer Conkling. The names follow:—
First judicial circuit, B. von Damm, chairman; W. T. Rawlins, J. Lande; third judicial circuit, George P. Tulloch, chairman; Palmer P. Woods, W. H. G. Arne-mann; fourth judicial circuit, D. E. Metzger, chairman; A. B. Lindsay, E. A. Southworth.
The appointments were made yesterday afternoon and took effect at once.

ROOT MAY BE THE PERMANENT HEAD OF BIG CONVENTION

CHICAGO, Illinois, June 6.—Leaders in the fight here for President Taft declared last night that they now are assured of strength enough to insure Senator Root being made permanent chairman of the Republican convention. Mr. Root, the chairman of the Republican National Committee and President Taft are both backing up the decision to make the temporary organization of the convention permanent.

The decision to make Mr. Root permanent chairman is taken here to indicate that the Taft forces are confident of victory, and are regarded as proof positive that Mr. Taft believes he has the votes necessary to carry out his program.

Mr. McKinley, who has been managing President Taft's primary fight announced last night that according to the latest compilation of the delegates, the President now has 595 votes, Roosevelt 427, La Follette 30, and Senator Cummins 10.

Mr. Dixon, who is managing Mr. Roosevelt's campaign declares that Mr. Roosevelt has more than 600 votes and will be nominated upon the first ballot.

After a conference here yesterday, in which Senator Crane of Massachusetts, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, Mulvane of Kansas and Brookier of Connecticut participated, those present say that the nomination of Taft by the national convention is sure.

Senator Dixon, Roosevelt's manager, decided that all the talk that the Roosevelt forces will bolt the convention is "bunk."

Colonel Wins.

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota, June 5.—Incomplete returns from the primaries indicate that Colonel Roosevelt wins with 10,000 votes, that La Follette is second and Taft third.

In the Democratic primary, Wilson has run two to one ahead of Speaker Champ Clark.

Rule Aids Harmon.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 5.—Under the "unit rule," binding all the delegates to vote with the majority, Judson Harmon wins the Ohio Democratic delegation, his forces holding control of the State convention by a vote of 397 to 355.

FREDERICKS SAYS HE WILL PROVE BRIBERY

LOS ANGELES, California, June 5.—District Attorney Fredericks in outlining the course of the prosecution in the Clarence Darrow case said today that he will prove that Attorney Darrow and O. A. Tveitmo, the San Francisco labor leader, cashed a check for \$1000 in San Francisco in September to be used to bribe the McNamara jurors. Fredericks was fined \$25 today and the attorneys for the defense \$5 for a row in court. Fredericks gave notice of appeal.

WILSON LEADS.

DULUTH, Minnesota, June 6.—All factions here concede the control of Governor Woodrow Wilson after a bitter fight, in which Champ Clark took the lead.

ARMY OF WHITE ANTS ATTACK ALAKEA WHARF

Starting with the dolphins on the outer corners of Alakea structure and were making fair started recently to demolish the wharf a big colony of white ants headway when discovered by Entomologist Ehrhorn yesterday. Harbormaster Foster was notified at once of the danger to the wharf and yesterday a force of men from Superintendent of Public Works Campbell's staff was busy boiling creosote, boring sugar holes in the piles and pouring in the petroleum. While the top of a dozen or more piles are badly honeycombed the treatment which they are now receiving will doubtless put an end to their activities and the wharf will not crumble away as the entomologist told Captain Foster it would if the insects were not slaughtered at once.

**Eastern Plantations
Believed to Be in
Danger.**

**More Marines Leave
Guantanamo for
Guard Duty.**

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Dispatches from Cuba announce that the situation there is much graver than has been thought. President Gomez officially announced yesterday that he is unable to continue to provide any protection for the American plantations situated in Oriente Province, the easternmost province of the island.

Captain George W. Kline, U. S. N., commanding the Prairie, acting upon this information had reported that he has landed one hundred and fifty additional marines to protect the property of American citizens near Guantanamo.

From Havana comes the word that even in official circles it is believed that nothing short of American intervention can possibly solve the problems that have presented themselves to the administration. Little is said about that contingency here and no statement has been made from the White House for the state department to indicate that the authorities are contemplating taking the step.

President Taft and Secretary of State Knox conferred yesterday over the situation in Cuba and decided to dispatch four battalions.

Four hundred and fifty marines from the Prairie have been landed at Calimera and are now entrained at Guantanamo.

Their landing, it is said, is to protect property, and not for the purpose of intervention between the warring Cuban factions.

SENATOR NIXON DIES AT WASHINGTON HOUSE

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Senator George Stuart Nixon of Nevada, who has been suffering from meningitis and whose condition has been critical for several days, died at a late hour last night at the age of fifty-two. Senator Nixon has represented Nevada at the capital for seven years and his career as a man of public affairs in Nevada has been a remarkable one. He was born in Newcastle, California, but removed to Reno at an early age. In Nevada he was successfully telegraph operator, bank clerk, banker, promoter of irrigation and reclamation projects, State legislator and United States senator.

GOVERNMENT ATTACKS ATLANTIC S. S. MONOPOLY

NEW YORK, New York, June 5.—The government today filed a civil suit against the Prince, Hamburg, Lamport and Holt steamship lines, charging them with a monopoly of the Brazilian traffic.

POLICE END RIOTS WITH REVOLVERS

NEWARK, New Jersey, June 5.—Six persons were shot dead today and many wounded in a desperate battle between 150 strikers and the police.

AT LONG ODDS WINS BIG DERBY

EPSOM DOWNS, England, June 5.—Fagallie, at the sensational odds of 100 to 8 in the betting, won the great Derby here today.

TRY TO PROVE SUGAR TRUST HIT COLORADO

NEW YORK, June 5.—Chester S. Mosey of Denver was today examined in the sugar trust case in an attempt to prove that the American Sugar Refining Company tried to drive competitors out of Colorado.

SETS NEW MARK.

NEW YORK, June 6.—George L. Harms, champion high jumper of the world, and a graduate of Stanford University, California, and a member of the American team for the Olympic games, yesterday set a new high mark in jumping. At a noncompetitive trial he cleared the bar at six feet eight and one-quarter inches. This is one and one-quarter inches above the world's record for the high jump set by Harms some time ago.